

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 1st March 1893.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.		III.—POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.	
Major Vincent, Rampur	84	Anjuman-i-Islamia and the Magistrate of Muttra ...	87
Deposition of the Rája of Malia, Kathiawar	84	Transfer of the Munsif's Court at Mirzapur to Allahabad ...	87
Maharaja of Kashmir	84	Assault on a native luggage clerk at Nagpur station by a European official	88
Non-invitation of Native Extra Assistant Commissioners at Hoshangabad to Bhopal on the occasion of the late festivities	84	Commission of offences by police officials at Cawnpore ...	88
II.—ADMINISTRATION.		Alleged ill-treatment of publishers of newspapers at Moradabad ...	88
Revision of settlement in Oudh	84	Ditto ditto ditto	88
Question put by the Rája of Bhinga in the Supreme Legislative Council regarding the supply of provisions to the camps of officers on tour	85	Need for a dispensary at Ganwan, Budaun district ...	88
Ditto ditto ditto	85	Clerks in the Municipal office at Moradabad	88
Ditto ditto ditto	85	Ditto ditto	89
Fall in exchange and European officers	86	Distribution of copies of a report prepared by Mr. Fuller, the Settlement Commissioner in the Central Provinces ...	89
Appeals to the Secretary of State by prisoners under sentence of death	86	IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
Suggestion regarding the enlistment of native volunteers ...	86	Suggestion regarding the despatch of the ashes of deceased Hindus to Hardwar through the post-office	89
Sir Charles Crosthwaite's regard for the thoughts of the people ...	86	Supply of water at railway stations	89
Mr E. B. Alexander, District Magistrate of Etawah	87	IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alleged severe sentence passed against the Sub-Postmaster of Chhapur, Benares	87	Sale of beef at Naushera Kalan, Peshawar district ...	89
Alleged high-handed proceedings of Lieut.-Col. Barrow at Nawabganj, Gonda district	87	Cases of robbery at Shahabad, Hardoi district	90
		Maulvi Amjad Ali Khan, author of the Nasir-ul-Iman, Amroha	90

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1893.	1893.	
	Monthly.					
1	Árya Pattra	Bareilly ...	Jagdambá Sahai ...	For Feb. ...	1st March ...	325 copies.
	Bi-monthly.					
2	Akhtar-i-Hind	Amroha (Moradabad).	Májid Husain ...	20th Feb. ...	23rd Feb.
3	Khurshaid-i-Nánpara ...	Nánpara Bahraich.	Maulvi Yahya ...	1st " ...	28th "
	Tri-monthly.					
4	Akhabar-i-Imamia	Lucknow ...	Ábid Ali ...	3rd " ...	25th " ...	347 copies.
5	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Amín-ul-dín ...	20th " ...	28th " ...	45 "
6	Hámid-ul-Akhabár	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	21st " ...	24th " ...	200 "
7	Mufid-i-Am	Agra ...	Qádir Ali ...	20th " ...	" " ...	100 "
	Weekly.					
8	Agra Akhabár	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	21st " ...	23rd " ...	265 "
9	Agra Punch	Do. ...	Ahíd-ul-din Beg ...	24th " ...	28th " ...	210 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(continued).						
Weekly—(continued).						
				1893.	1893.	
10	Akhbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khān.	21st Feb. ...	25th Feb. ...	65 copies.
11	Akhbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Islām Company ...	22nd & 28th " ...	23rd & 28th " ...	275 copies.
12	Ālam-i-Taswir ...	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ullah ...	14th & 21st " ...	24th & 28th " ...	625 "
13	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	22nd " ...	25th " ...	590 "
14	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Ram Chandra Vaishya.	25th " ...	27th " ...	158 "
15	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	" " ...	1st Mar. ...	250 "
16	Azād ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Ali ...	24th " ...	25th Feb. ...	200 "
17	Āludaun Gazette ...	Budaun ...	Afzal Ali ...	9th " ...	24th " ...	450 "
18	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnām Singh ...	23rd Feb. & 1st Mar.	26th Feb. & 1st Mar.	500 "
19	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	24th Feb. ...	26th Feb. ...	250 "
20	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	18th " ...	24th " ...	446 "
21	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	27th " ...	1st Mar. ...	500 "
22	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	24th " ...	27th Feb. ...	300 "
23	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Gangā Prasad Varmā ...	22nd " ...	24th " ...	275 "
24	Karnamah ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub ...	25th " ...	28th " ...	44 "
25	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	" " ...	" " ...	200 "
26	Manj-i-Narbadda ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	24th " ...	27th " ...	400 "
27	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	21st " ...	24th " ...	250 "
28	Naiyar-i-Āzam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	20th " ...	" " ...	223 "
29	Najm-ul-Akhbār ...	Etawah ...	Buh-ullah Khān ...	22nd & 25th " ...	26th & 28th " ...	450 "
30	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Muhsin ...	23rd " ...	28th " ...	70 "
31	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawāz ...	15th & 23rd " ...	23rd Feb. & 1st Mar.	40 "
32	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	24th " ...	26th Feb. ...	100 "
33	Nizam-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	25th " ...	28th " ...	196 "
34	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	18th and 25th " ...	24th Feb. & 1st Mar.	450 "
35	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	23rd " ...	26th February ...	220 copies.
36	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	24th " ...	27th " ...	350 "
37	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn ...	" " ...	28th " ...	130 "
38	Riaz-ul-Akhbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" " ...	27th " ...	200 "
39	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	20th " ...	23rd " ...	304 "
40	Soldier ...	Ditto ...	Maharaj Baldeo Singh.	21st " ...	1st Mar. ...	150 copies.
41	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	20th " ...	23rd Feb. ...	125 "
42	Tohfa-i-Qadiri ...	Ballia ...	Abdul Qadir ...	26th " ...	1st Mar. ...	250 "
43	Tuti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	24th " ...	" " ...	464 copies.
44	Urdu Akhbar ...	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	19th " ...	24th Feb. ...	282 copies.
45	Waqaya-i-Ālam ...	Ghazipur ...	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad	6th, 13th & 20th Feb	23rd & 24th " ...	250 "
Daily.						
46	Oudh Akhbar ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	23rd Feb. to 1st Mar.	23rd Feb. to 1st Mar.	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
47	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ullah ...	21st & 24th Feb. ...	23rd & 25th Feb. ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government)
HINDI.						
Bi-monthly.						
48	Vigya Brindaban ...	Brindaban (Muttra).	Nannhe Lal ...	4th and 19th Jan. ...	28th " ...	250 copies.
Weekly.						
49	Almora Akhbar ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand ...	28th Feb. ...	24th " ...	116 "
50	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn Varmā ...	" " ...	" " ...	1,500 "
51	Khichri Samachar ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasad ...	25th " ...	28th " ...	400 "
52	Nagri Nirad ...	Ditto ...	Kashi Prasad ...	23rd " ...	" " ...	200 "
53	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	" " ...	1st Mar. ...	500 "
54	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashya Chalak Dan...	20th " ...	24th Feb. ...	100 "
Daily.						
55	Hindustan ...	Kalankar (Partabgarh).	Devi Dayal ...	22nd to 28th " ...	23rd Feb. to 1st Mar.	470 "
HINDI-URDU.						
Monthly.						
56	Jatoddhakar ...	Agai (Muttra)...	Hukum Singh ...	For Feb. ...	1st Mar. ...	" "
Weekly.						
57	Kashi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	24th " ...	27th Feb. ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(continued).			1893.	1893.	
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
58	Jaipur Gazette ... MARATHI. <i>Weekly.</i>	Jaipur ...	Mahávir Prasád ...	15th, 18th, 22nd & 25th Feb.	23rd, 25th & 28th Feb. & 1st Mar.	100 copies.
59	Subodh Sindhu ... MARATHI-ENGLISH. <i>Weekly.</i>	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	22nd Feb. ...	25th Feb. ...	320 "
60	Nyáya Sudhá ... GORKHA. <i>Weekly.</i>	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	20th " ...	23rd " ...	450 "
61	Bhárat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá	24th " ...	27th " ...	650 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

HÁMID-UL-AKHBÁR.
February 21st, 1893.

1. The *Hámid-ul-Akhhár* (Moradabad), of the 21st February, argues that Major Vincent has justified his appointment to the post of President of the Rámpur Council of Regency. He has quietly improved every branch of the administration, introducing necessary reforms with due regard

Major Vincent, Rámpur.

to the customs and prejudices of the people. Cases of assault and grievous hurt, which had always been very frequent at Rámpur, have almost entirely ceased and perfect peace and order reign. Major Vincent has won the hearts of all classes of the community by his courtesy and politeness, and the *Hámid-ul-Akhhár* will briefly refer in future to some of his important administrative reforms in order to enable the people to fully appreciate his rule.

RAHBAR.
February 24th, 1893.

2. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th February, referring to the rumour that, owing to the murder of Lieutenant Gordon and his two followers by a party of dakaitis in Malia, Government considers the Rája unfit to rule and desires to depose him, observes that cases of dakaiti

Deposition of the Rája of Malia,
Kathiawar.

attended with murder are not unfrequent in British territory, but that no Lieutenant-Governor or any subordinate officer has ever been dismissed on that account. The only difference between the Malia case and those that occur in British India is that in the former a European was killed while the latter only involve the deaths of niggers.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR.
February 25th, 1893.

3. The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 25th February, says that the Mahárája of Kashmir has lately exempted Brahmans in his State from compulsory labour and surrendered

The Mahárája of Kashmir.

to Musalmáns the mosque at Mastgarh which was long in possession of the Darbár. His Highness has introduced a large number of other benevolent measures, and Lord Lansdowne may now have been fully convinced of his mistake in having temporarily withdrawn all power from him.

MAUJ-I-NERBUDDA.
February 24th, 1893.

4. The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 24th February, referring to the rejoicings and festivities lately held at Bhopal in honour of the remission of the Begam's *nazar* to the Viceroy, expresses joy at the concession made to the Begam, but regrets that while the European

Non-invitation of native Extra Assistant Commissioners at Hoshangabad to Bhopal on the occasion of the late festivities.

Officers at Hoshangabad, viz., the Deputy Commissioner and an Extra Assistant Commissioner, were invited by the Bhopal Darbár, none of the three native Extra Assistant Commissioners received an invitation. If natives are not respected by their own countrymen, what can they expect from Europeans?

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

ÁZÁD.
February 24th, 1893.

5. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 24th February, referring to the settlement operations going on in Oudh, observes that Government has not been well advised in leaving the assessment of the revenue to the discretion of Settlement Officers. The only result of such power being

Revision of settlement in Oudh.

vested in them can be that they will be tempted to saddle land with intolerable burdens. Some dishonest proprietors may try to deceive Settlement Officers by under-stating their gross rentals. They should be found out and brought to book. But it would be unjust to punish a hundred innocent men for the faults of one guilty person. On behalf of cultivators Government provided restrictions in the Oudh Rent Act for the enhancement of rent. But those restrictions would fail to save cultivators from ruin if the revenue were fixed with severity, inasmuch as in that case landowners would be obliged to enhance rent at the expiration of the period fixed by law even if the nature of the soil did not admit of such enhancement. The power given to gravel contractors will very likely be abused by them, leading to frequent disputes and a great deal of bribery. Any good land may be declared to abound in gravel, and in that case the proprietor and the cultivator will naturally endeavour to save the land, by fair means or foul, from being spoilt. The proprietors are no doubt to blame for having cut trees in orchards and brought the land under cultivation after the last settlement. But such a thing is not

impossible, as Government can easily exercise supervision over orchards through patwáris, kanúngos, and tahsildárs. If an orchard be devoted to agricultural purposes, revenue can at once be assessed on it. A fixed percentage of acres of land in each village ought to be set apart for orchards. The proprietors are also to blame for not maintaining grazing grounds sufficient for the requirements of the peasantry, and the result has been that owing to the scarcity of fodder the cultivators have been obliged to keep an insufficient stock of cattle and that the cattle have deteriorated. Government should insist on the maintenance of suitable pasturages. Government is well aware that apart from a decrease in the rainfall, the clearing of forests has led to an increase in the use of cowdung as fuel, which served as manure for land. Over-assessment should be avoided, as it is a very short-sighted policy to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. The appointment of a commission by the Talukdárs' Association to inquire into settlement operations, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue and the Local Government, is a move in the right direction. Government should take its *proper* share of the produce by all means, but not more.

6. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 24th February, says that the Rája of Bhinga put a question in the Viceroy's Legislative Council regarding the hardships caused to cultivators and shopkeepers in connection with the supply of provisions to the camps of officers on tour. He was told in reply that the Local Governments could deal with

Question put by the Rája of Bhinga in the Supreme Legislative Council regarding the supply of provisions to the camps of officers on tour.

Azad.
February 24th, 1893.

the matter and that their attention would be drawn to it. There is hardly any native newspaper which has not commented at one time or another on the objectionable way in which things required for the use of officers are usually collected. A great deal of oppression is exercised by tahsíl chaprásis on cultivators and shopkeepers. A cultivator is often forcibly deprived of his whole quantity of *payál* (straw) which serves as bedding and covering to him and his children during the cold nights of winter and provides fodder for his cattle; and his lever for raising water and beams not fastened to the roof of his hut are taken from him to be used as firewood. Milk is never paid for, and shopkeepers seldom receive full prices for the articles supplied by them. The Rája of Bhinga has laid the whole country under a deep debt of gratitude to him by drawing the attention of the Government of India to such a crying evil, and it is to be hoped Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who is reputed for his sympathy with the people, will make satisfactory arrangements for the supply of provisions to the camps of officers, insisting on full payment being made for all things.

7. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, expresses satisfaction that Rája Udey Pertab Singh of Bhinga has been the first member of the Supreme Legislative Council to avail himself of the right of interpellation, and that the reply given by Sir Philip Hutchins is a satis-

The same.

HINDUSTÁNI.
February 22nd, 1893.

factory one. The Rája deserves thanks at the hands of his countrymen for drawing the attention of the Government of India to the evil practice. The Government can take no action on vague and general complaints. It is now the duty of patriotic natives to bring every instance of oppression and extortion connected with the provision of supplies for the camps of officers to the notice of Government.

8. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 21st and 22nd February, in commenting upon the same subject, remarks that the winter tours of officers are regarded as great mis-

The same.

HINDUSTÁN.
February 21st and
22nd, 1893.

fortunes by the villagers. The things supplied are paid for inadequately or not at all; and poultry, sugar candy, and other such things which are not locally available have to be obtained by landholders and shopkeepers from long distances. The peasantry should be thankful to the Rája of Bhinga for drawing the attention of Government to their complaint. The Local Government should take effectual steps with a view to remedy the evil. Officers should be strictly ordered to pay in full for everything, lists giving the market rates being put up at the encamping grounds. Moreover, villagers should be permitted to bring their complaints in this matter direct to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor by means of petitions.

BITANA-I-HIND.
February 20th, 1893.

9. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th February, states that the depreciation of silver is principally due to the steady growth of public expenditure. The European officers demand an increase in their salaries, but such a measure, being calculated to raise the expenditure, would only aggravate the evil, and before long they would ask for a further increase. We sympathize with them in the loss to which they are exposed from the fall in exchange, but they should see that the loss is more than made up in other ways and that they are really better off than their predecessors. Now promotions are more rapid, greater liberality is shown in the matter of pension, and officers are better able to profit by the leave rules. Above all, they should remember that even with the depreciated rupee their condition is not worse than that of their brother officials in other countries. Are the rates of pay higher in England or in Ceylon which is so near to India? We appeal to the better instincts of Englishmen and ask them if they are justified in demanding an increase in their salaries, which are already high enough, in a country which is the poorest on the face of the earth. In no other country are officers so largely imported from another country to conduct the administration. When the Musalmáns conquered this country, they permanently settled here. The rule of one country over another is quite unnatural, and officers should be content with their present princely salaries. When their salaries were fixed a voyage between England and India took four months; but the opening of the Suez Canal has considerably reduced that period and well educated Englishmen are now ready to come out to this country on smaller rates of pay.

OUDE AKHBAR.
February 27th, 1893.

10. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 27th February, refers to the case of Pira who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Satara on 9th July 1892. The sentence was confirmed by the High Court, and the man sent petitions to the Bombay Government and the Government of India, but to no purpose. He then forwarded a memorial to the Secretary of State and several months passed before it could be disposed of. The Secretary of State has therefore asked the Governor of Bombay to commute the sentence and advised His Excellency to take some steps with a view to prevent the occurrence of such long delay in such cases. The writer hopes the Secretary of State will not invest the Local Governments with absolute power for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy and will not forbid condemned prisoners to appeal to him or Her Majesty, as such prohibition would be viewed with feelings of deep concern and disappointment by natives, who look upon Her Majesty as their mother.

OUDE AKHBAR.
March 1st, 1893.

11. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 1st March, states that it appears from the *Pioneer* that the Volunteer force throughout the whole of this country during the year 1892-93 was 22,431 strong, and observes that the force will undoubtedly be of great use in maintaining peace and order and suppressing disturbances in the country when the regular troops are engaged elsewhere and are not available for the purpose. It is to be regretted that owing to the misconduct of natives in the past, they are not trusted by Government and have consequently not been enlisted as Volunteers. If Government could make its way to the enlistment of natives, it would easily get competent native Volunteers four times the number of European Volunteers.

Azad.
February 24th, 1893.

12. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 24th February, says that it would appear that the Talukdárs' Association offered to give a feast in honour of Sir Charles Crosthwaite on 4th March at Lucknow, but His Honor told the Association to postpone it to some other day, as the people would not be able to witness the illuminations and fireworks on that date on account of the Holi and the Shabrat festivals. Such regard for the thoughts and feelings of the people will make His Honor very popular with them.

13. The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* (Etawah), of the 25th February, says that Mr.

Najm-ul-Akhbār
February 25th, 1893

Mr. E. B. Alexander, District Magistrate of Etawah.

E. B. Alexander will shortly go to England on a year's furlough. His impending departure is viewed with feelings of the deepest sorrow and concern by the inhabitants of Etawah. During the five years that he has been in charge of the district he has endeared himself to all classes of the people by his good qualities. He is a perfect gentleman, and the annual exhibitions held by him have done much to improve the local carpet, cloth, and woodwork industries. He assisted poor cultivators with gifts of bullocks and money, supplied blankets to beggars, gave scholarships to poor students, and paid monthly subscriptions of Rs. 10 to the Sanskrit Pathshāla and the Madrassa Islāmīa. Hence it will be seen that he was generous to the children of the soil, a rare virtue among Anglo-Indians. Perfect reconciliation was effected by him between the Hindus and Musalmāns of Etawah, and he settled the religious disputes between two sects of the Etawah Muhammadan community and the Hindus and Musalmāns of Phaphund in a very satisfactory and amicable way. He induced the Anjuman-i-Islāmīa to raise subscriptions for the repair of the old royal mosque at Etawah and even obtained a grant from Government for the purpose.

14. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th February, says that Baldeo Nara-

Rahbar
24th February 1893.

Alleged severe sentence passed against the Sub-Postmaster of Choolapur, Benares.

yan, the Sub-Postmaster of Choolapur, Benares, who was convicted of embezzling Rs. 75, has been sentenced to 15 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge. All honour is due to the Judge who has so leniently dealt with that native dakait who really deserved to be condemned to the gallows. Perhaps the Judge is not a descendant of Warren Hastings.

15. The *Hindustānī* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, complains that it

Hindustānī
22nd February
1893.

Alleged highhanded proceedings of Lieut.-Col. Barrow at Nawābganj, Gonda district.

would appear that on the 8th idem Lieut.-Col. Barrow, the Deputy Commissioner and President of the Municipal Board, Gonda, who is well known for his highhandedness, suddenly put in an appearance at Nawābganj and declared all land situated in front of shops at the Golaganj grain market to be Municipal property. A road ten feet wide was ordered to be constructed on the land and the shopkeepers were warned that if any of them placed things on that land he would be fined Rs. 50 under the Municipal bye-laws. The thatched roofs and platforms in front of some shops were at once demolished by the labourers who accompanied him. The shopkeepers have forwarded a memorial to the Local Government, and it is to be hoped Colonel Currie, the Commissioner of Fyzabad, will inquire into the matter and put a stop to Lieut.-Col. Barrow's arbitrary proceedings.

16. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd February, publishes a communication from

Nasim-i-Agra
February 23rd, 1893.

The Anjuman-i-Islāmīa and the Magistrate of Muttra.

Muhammad Abdul Hadi, Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Islāmīa, Muttra, who contradicts the report published in some Panjāb newspapers and the *Advocate* of Lucknow to the effect that the District Magistrate of Muttra has some connection with the movement set on foot by the Anjuman for the collection of subscriptions to buy some shops situated under a Muhammadan mosque at Muttra. Apparently the report has been spread to alienate the heart of the Magistrate from the Anjuman. The Anjuman has received no help from him and has already succeeded in raising about Rs. 2,500.

17. The *Khichri Samāchār* (Mirzapur), of the 25th February, complains that

Khichri Samāchār
February 25th, 1893.

Transfer of the Munsif's court at Mirzapur to Allahabad.

since the transfer of the Mirzapur Munsif's court to Allahabad the Subordinate Judge has had to perform the Munsif's duties in addition to his own, and that consequently there has been delay in the decision of suits to the great inconvenience of the people. It is to be hoped the High Court and the Local Government will now see their way to the retransfer of the Munsif's court to Mirzapur.

NYAYA SUDHA.
February 20th, 1893.

Assault on a native luggage clerk at
Nagpur station by a European official.

matter.

18. The *Nyaya Sudha* (Nagpur), of the 20th February, complains that lately a European official committed a violent assault on Shankar Rao, luggage clerk at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Nagpur, and hopes that the Chief Commissioner will make a thorough inquiry into the

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
February 23rd, 1893.

Commission of offences by police
officials at Cawnpore.

19. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd February, states that a police official at Cawnpore has lately been sentenced to four months' imprisonment on the charge of stealing four rupees from the police office treasury. Two police constables relieved a drunkard of Rs. 30 at the Makanpur fair, and have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment each. A head constable bought some stolen property, and was committed to the Magistrate. He was acquitted by the Magistrate, but reduced to the post of constable on Rs. 6 a month. On 15th February a head constable committed a theft at the house of a prostitute. The City Inspector has succeeded in recovering the property, and it is hoped he will send the head constable to the Magistrate for trial.

SITARA-I-HIND.
February 20th, 1893.

Alleged ill-treatment of publishers of
newspapers at Moradabad.

20. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th February, complains that publishers of newspapers who are admitted to darbars and treated with great respect are dealt with in a very objectionable manner at Moradabad. Lately a tahsili chaprasi called upon the proprietor of the *Sitara-i-Hind* and showed him an order in which the proprietors of all local newspapers were required to present themselves before the Tahsildar to supply necessary information for the annual statement of vernacular newspapers. It is a matter of astonishment that journalists should be addressed in such rude language in the time of a shrewd District Magistrate like Mr. Hardy. They are not revenue defaulters or offenders. The old arrangement was quite unobjectionable. The statement was sent to the proprietors who themselves filled up the columns.

COLONEL.
February 24th, 1893.

The same.

21. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th February, in a facetious article, takes exception to the summoning of the publishers of newspapers by the Tahsildar of Moradabad for the purpose of supplying information for the annual statement of vernacular newspapers.

SITARA-I-HIND.
February 20th, 1893.

Need for a dispensary at Ganwan,
Budaun district.

22. A correspondent of the *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th February urges the establishment of a charitable dispensary at Ganwan (*sic*) in the Budaun district, and suggests that it may be located in the dak bungalow, which is now seldom occupied by any Europeans owing to the introduction of the railway.

COLONEL.
February 24th, 1893.

Clerks in the Municipal office at
Moradabad.

23. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th February, complains that the muharrirs or clerks at the Municipal office, Moradabad, are treated like animals, having to be on duty throughout the day and night. They cannot even have their meals at the proper times, and their salaries are inadequate for their necessary expenses. In England efforts are being made to reduce the daily working hours of labourers to eight. It would be well if the hard case of the Moradabad municipal clerks were brought to the notice of the British public by some sympathetic man. The Municipal Secretary, who is ready to fine them for the slightest fault, has never taken their hardships into consideration. Two of his relatives who were employed at the municipal office have already been dismissed for misconduct, one of them having also been punished by the Criminal Court. Apparently he is anxious to take revenge on the octroi deputy inspector, who brought their illegal proceedings to notice and who has lately been fined by him. The Secretary has now only one relative left in the Municipal Department.

24. The *Soldier* (Moradabad), of the 21st February, referring to the above article in the *Colonel*, observes that it is really cruel to require the octroi muharrirs to be on duty all day and night. Two muharrirs are attached to each outpost in the Lahore, Aligarh, and other Municipalities, and this should also be done at Moradabad if the Municipal funds admit of it. The comments made by the *Colonel* on the conduct of Qazi Ibrar Ahmad, the Municipal Secretary, are rather severe and uncalled for.

SOLDIER.
February 21st, 1893.

25. The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Nagpur), of the 20th February, states that it appears from the *Times of India*, the *Morning Post*, and other English newspapers that Mr. Fuller, the Settlement Commissioner in the Central Provinces, has compiled a report giving important information about those provinces for the last 30 years. Copies of the report have apparently been supplied to those newspapers. It is a matter of surprise and regret that copies of such an important report should not have been supplied to the journals published in the Central Provinces, and this circumstance shows with what feeling they are regarded by the authorities.

NYAYA SUDHA.
February 20th, 1893.

III—POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

26. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 25th February, says that it appears from the *Dost-i-Hind* of Bahira that a Pandit of Rājputāna has appealed to the postal authorities to assist Hindus in disposing of the ashes of their deceased relatives at Hardwār in a cheap method. They might be allowed to send to the Hardwār post-office such ashes in parcels, which should be taken from the post-office and thrown into the Ganges by Brahman messengers. The Pandit is of opinion that if satisfactory arrangements were made at the Hardwār post-office for that purpose, a large number of Hindus would avail themselves of the concession. But the *Anis-i-Hind* does not think the proposed system would work well and get popular. Orthodox Hindus who care to send the ashes of their deceased relatives to Hardwār will hardly like to transmit them in parcels through the post-office, as such parcels are sure to be placed with other parcels in leather bags and to be handled by postal officials of all castes on the way. (The *Anjuman-i-Hind*, Lucknow, of the 25th February, takes the same view and does not think that the proposal would find favour with any large number of Hindus.)

ANIS-I-HIND.
February 25th, 1893.

27. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st March, complains that water carriers at railway stations generally do not supply water to all the passengers who ask for it, although the number of such passengers is very small during the winter. The state of things is much worse during the hot weather, and sometimes passengers even die of thirst, though of course their deaths are ascribed by the railway officials to cholera and not to thirst. Station masters should keep an eye on the water carriers and see that they work more promptly.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
March 1st, 1893.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

28. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 25th February, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that at Naushera Kalan in the Peshawar district butchers kill kine in the neighbourhood of streets and carry about beef in open baskets for sale. These practices are really very offensive to the Hindus, who have lately submitted a petition to the Tahsildār on the subject. Respectable Musalmāns should have interfered and induced the butchers to mend their ways. It is to be hoped the Tahsildār will forbid the objectionable practice.

ANIS-I-HIND.
February 25th, 1893.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
February 23rd, 1893.

29. A correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd February, complains that at Shahabad in the Hardoi district an old woman was killed in her house by three thieves, two of whom have been arrested. Some time ago a vegetable seller was attacked and mortally wounded by robbers at the vegetable market. Cases of robbery and dakaiti are frequent in the district.

RAHBAR.
February 24th, 1893.

30. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th February, says that Maulvi Amjad Ali Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Amroha, has surrendered 84 copies of his objectionable pamphlet called the *Násir-ul-Imán* and promised to recall and surrender the other copies already distributed. It is believed that 1,000 copies were printed, and the surrender of 84 copies shows that the book has been widely circulated by him. A man who has long been in Government service and holds the respectable post of Honorary Magistrate was not well advised, to say the least, in publishing a book calculated to hurt the feelings of a large community. As such a man cannot be expected to exercise criminal powers with impartiality, he should be removed from his office, Maulvi Mushtak Husain, who has lately returned from Hyderabad, being appointed in his place.

ALLAHABAD : } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
The 6th March 1893. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.